एवं हस्तशिल्प क्षेत्रों के उत्पादों के निर्यात को दुगुना लाभ दिया जाता है यदि दर्जे का दावा एफओबी निर्यात मूल्य के हिसाब से किया जाता है। यदि दर्जे का दावा अर्जित निवल विदेशी मुद्रा (एन-एफई) के आधार पर किया जाता है तो, लघु उद्योग द्वारा निर्मित उत्पादों के निर्यात के लिए दुगुना लाभ तथा हथकरघा एवं हस्तशिल्प क्षेत्र द्वारा निर्मित हाथ से बुने गलीचों तथा रेशम के गलीचों के निर्यात से अर्जित निवल विदेशी मुद्रा के लिए तीगुना लाभ दिया जाता है। शुल्क-छूट योजना के तहत, लघु उद्योग इकाइयों को, जहा लागू हो, सामान्य जरूरत के 50% पर बैंक गारन्टी को सुविधा प्रदान की गई है। इसके अलावा. लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए विदेशों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनियों में लघु क्षेत्र इकाइयों की भागीदारी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, निर्यात प्रबंध एवं विपणन कार्यक्रम आयोजीत किए जाते हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) वर्ष 1990-91, 1991-92 तथा 1992-93 में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जिनके आंकड़े उपलब्ध है, हुए कुल निर्यात मे लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र का निर्यात का हिस्सा क्रमश: 29.7%, 31.5% तथा 33.1% होने का अनुमान है।

Import Contents of Exports

1788. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import contents of the country's exports have declined;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) what are the details of the exported items having major import contents; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce import contents of India's exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The import intensity varies from commodity to commodity. While it is high in the case of exports of Gem and Jewellery, the import intensity is marginal or low in the case of exports of primary products like agricultural products and mineral products.

(d) The EXIM policy 1992—97, inter alia, to promote efficient and internationally competitive import substitution and self-reliance under a deregulated framework for foreign trade. It also seeks to foster the country's Research and Development (R&D) and technological capabilities. Under the policy, 'Deemed Exports' have been defined as transactions in which the goods supplied do not leave the country but earn scarce foreign exchange for the country. Benefits such as duty exemption schemes, duty drawback schemes and refund of termial excise duty have been extended to deemed exports. Besides, the Government have also launched, in association with trade and industry, a major nation-wide compaign on quality and to take other steps to bring Indian products to world standards.

Improvement in India's Trade Deficit

1789. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been some improvement in India's trade deficit recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the factors responsible for bringing favourable changes in India's trade deficit; and

(d) how Government propose to keep imports under check?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Estimates of trade deficit for the recent 3 years as per DGCI&S trade statistics are:

	Rs. crores	US $ Million
1991-92 . .	3809	1546
1992-93 . . .	9687	3345
1993-94 . . .	3350	1068

The trade deficit in 1991-92 was lower than that in 1992-93 but higher than that during 1993-94. Lower trade deficit in 1991-92 was due to import compression having been resorted to due to balance of payments crisis.

(c) Increase in level of exports is the main factor for favourable change in trade deficit in 1993-94.

(d) The Export-Import Policy, 1992—97 aims at encouraging efficient and internationally competitive import-substitution within the liberalised framwork of foreign trade, and in line with the Eight Plan Projections.

Agreement between India and Vietnam

1790. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Vietnam have recently signed an agree-